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GERMAN SHIPPING SUBSIDIES

THEIR EFFECT ON HONGKONG.

The report of the Commission appointed by the Australian Minister of Trade shows how German subsidized lines had ousted their British competitors. It is shown how the German line of ships running from Hongkong to Sydney was in direct connection with the main lines from Germany to Sydney, and Germany to Hongkong, so that cargo could be taken from or to either Sydney or Hongkong to suit the convenience of the main line, and not only ensure quicker passage, but enable steamers to obtain a fuller cargo at either end as required. There was no similar arrangement between British ships.

The Commission point out that by a Law of June 10th, 1914, the Chancellor of the German Empire received power to subsidize for fifteen years the postal services of the Empire with the Far East, Australia, and the German possessions in the Pacific, the subsidy to be paid to a German company, and the total sum of the subsidy to be 1,300,000 marks (£205,000).

It was stipulated that regular maximum service were to be made every four weeks on the Hongkong-Rabaul-Sydney line, every eight weeks on the Singapore-New Guinea-Sydney line, and every three months in the German islands; the mail boats were to be of German construction, and of a speed of 9½ knots and 11 knots.

The war put a stop to these projects, but they provide a useful warning.

SHIPBUILDING IN SHANGHAI.

Sir L. Chiozza Money, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, replying to Mr. Stewart, in the House of Commons, on October 22nd, said that facilities for building merchant ships in Shanghai had been fully availed of for the construction of British ships so far as steel could be spared from Great Britain. Contracts had been made with the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. for three standard steamers of 5,000 tons dead weight each, for which the material was already on its way. It was understood that the American Government had made a contract with the Kiang Nan Dock and Engineering Works, Shanghai, for the construction of four cargo vessels of 10,000 tons each, with the option of eight additional steamers of the same tonnage, but the Shipping Controller was not aware whether any of these vessels had yet been laid down. Licences for the export of shipbuilding materials had been granted for certain neutral vessels, time-chartered to the Allies, with a view to clearing the berths for steamers to be built for the account of his Majesty's Government.

THE BISHOP IN FUKIEN.

CONSECRATION AT LAMBETH PALACE.

The consecration of the Rev. John Hind, D.D., as Bishop in Fukien, took place on October 18th, St. Luke's Day, at the chapel of Lambeth Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury was assisted by the Bishops of Gloucester, Dover, Jamaica, and Bishop Montgomery, and in the chapel were the Rev. L. Lloyd, the Secretary of the Fukien Mission, Dr. Lenson, of the Medical Mission, Sir Robert Williams, President of the C.M.S., Mrs. Randall Davidson, Mr. Hind (the Bishop's father), and many other friends.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. C. C. B. Bardsley, of the C.M.S., from the words "Have faith in God," St. Mark xi, 22. After alluding to the ancient and unique history of the Chinese, the hopeful outlook a few years ago and the prevailing disruption of the present time, only faith in God could enable us to hope for the future of the Church in China, which had already been rich in martyr seed. Tuan Shih-kai has said that, while Confucius has given the Chinese principle, Christianity alone could give the power to carry them out. After paying a tribute to the wisdom, humility, and devotion of Bishop Rice, the preacher referred to the silent training which had prepared Dr. Hind for the work to which he was called, and happily foretold that the Church in Fukien would realize that "there was a man sent from God whose name was John" in the new leader set apart that day. The need of more European missionaries was still urgent, but they would all realize that they must decrease, while the native ministry must increase. The aim was to establish a native Church in all its fulness, and only so could the Chinese nation become a Christian one. The generosity of the native Christians altogether put us to shame, and the altar was presented to the Bishop of Fukien.

AUSTRALIAN COMPLAINTS OF JAPANESE TRADING.

In the report on the trade of Australia during 1917 by H.M. Trade Commissioner, which has been issued as a Parliamentary Paper, it is stated that complaints are numerous as to the unsatisfactory character of many Japanese goods, and to Japanese conditions of trading generally. Importers express their readiness to revert to the United Kingdom as their source of supply when conditions permit, but manufacturers at home should not rely too much on expressions or assurances of this kind, as the Japanese manufacturers are well informed of the criticism of their products and are making efforts to meet it.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

A British Industries Fair will be held in London from the 24th February to the 7th March next, at which about 600 British manufacturers will exhibit glass, earthenware, china, paper, printing, stationery, fancy goods and toys. The Department of Overseas Trade is in charge of the fair, and is very anxious that merchants overseas interested in the above classes of goods should be made aware of the arrangements.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON'S ENVOY TO EUROPE.

Dr. Wong Ching-ting, Speaker of the Canton Parliament, has reported that the American Government approves of the South-West provinces sending envoys to the Peace Conference in Europe. The Military Government has accordingly convened a meeting to discuss the question. We learn that Dr. Wu Ting-fong, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Wong Ching-ting, Wong Shiu-ming, and Wu Chiu-shu (Dr. Wu's son) are to be appointed for the mission.

TURKS IN CHINA.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs in Peking has wired to various provinces stating that the Dutch Minister has requested the Peking Government to allow him to take over charge of the Turks and their interests in China, but the Government has refused.

CHINESE IN GERMANY.

The authorities have received a cable from Peking stating that the Chinese who were interned in Germany have been released since the armistice was signed. They are in a state of starvation, funds must be sent to them for their return.

SHORTAGE OF RICE.

It is reported that, owing to the shortage of food in Russia, the Japanese are sending rice to that country, via Korea, and the north borders of China. The stocks of rice are, therefore, short, and the price is very high. It is feared that the poor in the Southern provinces will create trouble unless the authorities place a restriction upon the exportation of rice.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

The members of the Provincial Assembly have ignored the Civil-Governor's order to them not to hold any more meetings until the Assembly is opened with new members. They purposefully held a special meeting yesterday, and it is announced that they have elected Sung Yimin, as Chairman and two others as Vice-Chairmen of the Assembly. The Civil-Governor has learnt of this and is proposing to deal with the matter.

The Military Government is urged to explain within three days the reason why a Peking order, for the election of new members to the Provincial Assembly, is to be complied with when the province is said to have declared its independence of Peking.

CANTON, December 16th.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.
The members of the Provincial Assembly have passed a resolution to subscribe \$100,000 to the Soldiers' Relief Fund. Commander Chan Kwing-ming, from the Fukien front has reported that he had raised a sum of \$5,000 for the same object.

CONSULS VISIT THE TUCHUN.
The American, French, British, Russian and Japanese Consuls in Shantien visited the Tuchun on the 14th inst.

THE SANKU TSINGTAO.

The members of the Shantung Council, believing that the Japanese do not intend to return Tsingtao to China, have sent appeals to various Provinces, asking that a joint demand shall be made for the return of the territory.

THE OPIUM AGREEMENT.

In the House of Commons, on October 17th, Mr. Gresham Stewart asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the stipulations of our agreement with China in regard to the cessation of the opium trade are being carried out by the Chinese Government, and whether there has been any increase in the local production of opium in China since the Indian import has ceased.

Lord Robert Cecil: The last six Provinces remaining open to the introduction of Indian opium under the 1911 Agreement were examined in August, 1917, and reported free from opium cultivation. The 1911 Agreement terminated on December 31st, 1917. His Majesty's Government have received no official information of any increase in the local production of opium in China since the termination of that Agreement and the cessation of the Indian import.

DYES AND CHEMICALS FOR CHINA.

AMERICANS AFTER GERMAN TRADE.

Mr. Wayne Cadwell, who is on his way to the Orient representing a New York manufacturing concern, said that the United States would make a determined effort to get the trade of China, Japan and the Straits Settlements, in dyes and chemicals, the trade formerly held exclusively by Germany.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

H.K.P. GENERAL ORDERS.
No. 25 (December 10).—Mr. Messer desires, on relinquishing charge of the Police Force, to convey to all officers of the Police Force, both Regular and Reserve, his sincere thanks for their loyalty and co-operation during an arduous period.
No. 26 (December 11th).—Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe has this day assumed charge of the office of Captain-Superintendent of Police.
SERVICE RIFLES.
All Service rifles held by members of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons must be returned to Armoury between the hours of 5.15 and 5.45 p.m. on Thursday, December 17th, December 16th, 1918.

ALARMIST FINED.

SPREADING A FALSE REPORT OF A FIRE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, a Chinese was charged with creating false alarm.

It was stated that defendant noticed the fire float off the Praya and called out "Fire." He then directed the float to a place where, he said, a fire had broken out. This information was found to be incorrect and defendant was arrested.

Defendant stated that he was only trying to tease a Chinese girl.
Mr. Melbourne fined defendant \$2, with the alternative of four days' hard labour.

ONE OF A CRIMINAL GANG.

YOUTHFUL SNATCHER IMPRISONED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, a Chinese youth was charged with stealing a gold-mounted rattan bangle from a little child.

It was stated that the child was being carried pick-a-back by her mother when defendant snatched the bangle. He was followed and arrested.
Sergeant Ais stated that defendant was a very bad boy, and belonged to a band of youthful criminals who were continually snatching articles. The bangle was not recovered, and witness believed that defendant had passed it to a confederate.

Defendant pleaded that it was a case of mistaken identity.
Mr. Melbourne sentenced defendant, who had a previous conviction against him, to forty-eight hours' imprisonment and twelve strokes with the birch.

WISHED TO RETURN TO JAPAN.

LITTLE BOY STEALS \$250.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, a little Japanese boy, barely reaching the level of the dock, pleaded guilty to stealing \$250 from his master, another Japanese, living on the Praya.

Complainant stated that defendant, who had previously worked on a ship, was engaged by him as his servant. On November 1st witness missed \$250 from his safe, and a few minutes later defendant disappeared. The Police were informed, and they traced defendant to the Tokyo Hotel, where he had engaged a room. When questioned, the boy said he gave \$100 to a Chinese. They found the man referred to but were unable to charge him as there was no *prima facie* evidence against him. The boy escaped, but was arrested at the Hongkong Theatre. The money had not been recovered.

Defendant stated that he was an orphan and had come from the Shiro-Shima district. He took the money to go to Japan.
Sergeant Blackman gave it as his opinion that the boy was ignorant of the value of the money he had stolen. He did not know the difference between a \$10 note and a \$100 note. Defendant, who had a quantity of toys, had evidently been tricked by a shop assistant, who might have given change for \$10 instead of for the \$100 tendered by the boy.

Mr. Wood said he would consider the matter, and remanded defendant in Police custody till Wednesday.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

The following is the subscription list to date:—

Acknowledged to October 14th, 1918 \$30,280.93
Since received:—

Mr. F. C. Becke, Whampoa, monthly subscription, October	20
"Ditto, November	20
"M.S.S." monthly subscription, Nov./Dec.	10
Messrs. F. A. Perry and S. M. Mayes, each \$5.	10
Per S.C. Morning Post:—collected at Kowloon Docks on Guy Fawkes Day by the following youngsters in fancy dress: Mabel Spradbery, George Hedley, Willie Foreyth, Tommy Neave, Andrew Kinross, and Herbert Duncan	25
Kowloon Customs Staff per Mr. G. Albert	48
Collected by Mrs. T. Arbur, List No. 17	747
	890.00

Expended to 14th Oct., 1918 \$30,702.41

Since expended:—
97,500 cigarettes and 36 lbs. tobacco to soldiers and sailors in Hongkong.
100,000 cigarettes sent to the troops at the Front 785.27

Balance in hand \$33.25

CHINESE DECORATIONS FOR BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The King has granted authority for wearing the following decorations:—
Chinese Order of the Excellent Crop:—Class III., Mr. W. Bullard, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company; Class IV., Mr. C. G. G. Pearson, District Salt Inspector for Shanghai; Class V., Mr. W. Price and Mr. E. Watson, Customs College, Peking, and Mr. W. H. Cooper, formerly of the Customs College, Peking.
Chinese Order of the Striped Tiger:—Class IV., Mr. K. McEuen, Captain Superintendent of Police, Shanghai; Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Shanghai; and Mr. W. Armstrong, Chief Detective Inspector of Police, Shanghai; Class V., Mr. V. Smith, Deputy Postal Commissioner, Tientsin.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LANGUAGE OF WOMEN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—In your issue of Saturday last you published an article by E. V. Lucas upon the subject of language, especially bad language; more particularly bad language on the lips of women. No one, I presume, would contest the proposition that women by their services during the war have fairly earned the right to spit, to swear, to smoke, to drink strong waters, and generally to follow and imitate the manly virtues hitherto denied to his gentler partner in life. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." What is good enough for a man is good enough for his wife. That is the modern lesson of life. The question that suggests itself is how will this theory affect the rising generation? Will not little Miss Golden locks, listening open-eyed and open-eared to the parental exchange of damnable and sanguinary epithets, inevitably take her cue from them? To hear Mummy damn Daddy's eyes because he over-alls his hand may be quite all right and very agreeable; but to hear little Miss Golden locks damn her amah's eyes because her pap has not been sweetened to her liking; or to hear her little brother ask his nurse what the sanguinary hell she's done with his blank bottle, will not, perhaps, be quite so entertaining. Must we get used to it, or is there any remedy? I am, Yours faithfully,

"PUZZLED"

SERBIAN REFUGEES.

THE COLONY'S HELP.

The Colony was able to give very substantial help to the 714 refugees from Serbia, who sailed on the s.s. *Duerna*. Those who were able to go on board and see their poverty, and also their cheerfulness, can assure all subscribers and donors how welcome and necessary their gifts were. The following were distributed:—

From the War Charities Committee:—80 pieces (3,300 yds.) white cloth; 31 pieces (1,400 yds.) blue serge; 36 pairs of scissors; Needles, pins, buttons and tape; 1,000 oranges; 1,000 bananas.

Collected by the Hongkong Branch of the Q.M.N.C.—Eleven cases of clothing, boots, hats, toys, etc., including some articles of clothing especially made for two sick children by the Naval Branch.

Collected by the American Red Cross:—Four hundred pairs of new Chinese shoes and one case of clothing.

Donated by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire:—Four cases of sugar candy.

Donated by Messrs. Wiseman:—A large consignment of cakes, buns, etc.

Other friends sent cigarettes, sweets, soap and toys.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

WOMAN HEAVILY FINED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 4½ taels of opium.

It was stated that defendant was arrested on the Kwong Hing wharf as he was leaving a steamer, and the opium was found concealed in a specially-made belt.

Defendant stated that he brought the opium from Haiphong, not knowing the Colony's regulations.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$400, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

Another Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium drops.

Defendant said he had brought the opium from Siam.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till to-day, for the evidence of Mr. Taylor, of the Imports and Exports Office, as to the actual weight of the opium.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne with being in unlawful possession of 31½ taels of opium, valued at about \$3,500.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defence.

A Chinese Revenue Officer stated that on December 10th he went on board a junk off the Praya and searched it for opium. He discovered two parcels—one in the hold and the other in the stern of the boat—containing opium. Large stones were attached to the parcels. The two women on the junk were arrested by Inspector Wilden. Defendant informed the Inspector that the second woman was innocent as she was only a visitor on board. This woman, therefore, was discharged.

The defendant said that she went to a steamer in harbour, and her boat was engaged by a Chinese passenger, who landed at Yaumati. When he came on to her boat he brought the parcels with him, and when he went ashore, he left them behind, stating that he was going to fetch a coolie. Mr. Melbourne fined defendant \$10,000, with the alternative of seven months' hard labour.

PALACE HOTEL BILLIARD HANDICAP.

The above handicap is nearing the closing stages. There are only seven more games to be played, and as most of the best players are left in some good billiards ought to be seen. In the matches played last night Mr. Mansley beat Mr. Coleman, 200-177; Mr. Gerrard beat Mr. Morton, 200-240. The games for the ensuing week are as follows:—Tuesday, 9 p.m., Mr. J. Conker v. Mr. E. Gumarías; Wednesday, 9 p.m., Mr. C. Hart v. Mr. I. Ghoulami; Thursday, 9 p.m., Mr. E. B. Green v. Mr. C. K. Vas.

"WOMEN IN WAR WORKSHOPS"

INTERESTING LECTURE BY PROF. MIDDLETON SMITH.

It is a pity that there was such a small attendance at the lecture on "Women in our War Workshops," delivered yesterday evening by Professor Middleton Smith, at the Helena May Institute. Those present probably did not number more than 25 and the lecture, both by reason of its subject and the manner in which it was treated, deserved a far larger audience.

Dr. Jordan presided and, introducing the lecturer, remarked that there was no one better qualified than Professor Smith to deliver the lecture he had chosen.

Professor Middleton Smith, in the course of his remarks, said: Although the phenomenon of the war has amazed this generation, it is not a new thing in history for women to help in warfare. A woman has often become the warrior chief of a tribe. The names of Boudicca, and Joan of Arc remind us of women who have fought in battle. The men who overthrew the Roman Empire were accompanied by their women on their march from the North. Pictures of the romantic Anglo-Saxon settlers in America, drawn to entertain our youthful hours, show us the women in the log hut loading and even firing the muskets of husband or sons. But many thousands of years before that time primitive man and woman wandered about and shared the perils and the pleasures of the nomadic life together.

It is inevitable that woman must either be a co-worker with man or tend to become a parasite. We must have before us either the early Greek ideal of physical and mental culture, or that of the Shah of Persia, the woman too unintelligent to rule. The real difference between the West and the East has been the position of the woman.

In the great ordeal of the war the woman of Britain justified the position which they have all secured. It is only in the last few decades that there has been any question about their work. Invention and knowledge changed agriculture and industry; manual labour was replaced by machinery. The spinning wheels are broken; in a thousand huge factories steam-driven looms guided by a few hundreds of thousands of hands produce the clothings of half the world. The looms and the grindstones are gone; steam ploughs the land and shapes our bread. The rosy milk-maids have passed away and are replaced by the mechanical cream separator.

We cannot reverse the wheels of time, nor do we wish for the stream of life to flow backwards. Machinery and the captive motor forces of nature have taken the place of human hand and foot. It is no earthly reason why woman shall not take her place side by side with man in the new age of the workshops; indeed, she has done so already.

About nine months ago a woman read a paper before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. She expressed her appreciation of the compliment accorded to her, especially as the request preceded the passage through Parliament of the measure giving the franchise to women.

At that time (March 19th, 1918) there were roughly speaking about 1,000,000 women employed in Great Britain on the production of munitions of war. Indeed, a large employer of labour, Mr. William Allen, said that 15 million women who "had not been away from their homes before" went into the workshops. Practically all of those women worked in engineering shops and the introduction of this new type of labour produced many new problems, which, after a time, were happily solved in the national interest.

Although for some years women have earned wages in factories, at the beginning of the war it was an exceptional thing for women to be employed as general machinists and fitters in engineering shops. But the demand for a greatly increased supply of labour for munitions production, and at the same time the necessity for conserving the manpower of the country to the fullest extent, made it necessary for the Government to turn to the largest source of supply of unskilled labour, namely women.

It is now nearly twenty-five years ago that my own acquaintance with the engineering workshops commenced and during that time there have been remarkable changes. The old leisurely ways are superseded; everything, even before the war, was designed to increase the output. But there has been no change so remarkable as the substitution for man-power by women labour. Women were employed before the war on some of the lighter work, but a story current in 1912 reveals the general outlook of the average employer of that period. It is said that Messrs. Blank & Co., Coventry, decided to employ women in the work's drawing office. The head of the department was irritable and probably overworked; one of the new girl-tracers showed him her work; it was all wrong, so he raved at her just as he had been in the habit of raving at men-tracers. She promptly went into hysterics and her screams were heard in the adjoining workshops, where a foreman thought that the crisis came from a man caught in some machinery. The alarm-bell was sounded, the machinery was promptly stopped, and a search was made for mangled remains. The manager of the works at last discovered the cause of the trouble and he would have no more girl-tracers. However, if necessity is the mother of invention, adaptability in new conditions is the sister of success. Prejudice disappeared before the national menace, and women were welcomed into the workshops.

It was only natural that employers should at first suppose that women were suitable only for the very light work, but as the emergency grew greater women proved themselves capable of doing many things in a most unexpected manner. They showed more enterprise than men, or else they were less satisfied with idleness, for they often volunteered to take up more strenuous duties. Indeed, the country's shipping to-day is very much below what it might have been if the resources of women-power had been used more fully.

There were three types of women labour in general, that had been used to take the place of man:—(1) The educated type; (2) the domestic type; (3) the ordinary factory type. The brains of the first type of labour were cultivated. Many possessed mathematical knowledge and were educated in the modern Universities in scientific work. They did most valuable research or professional work. But they were comparatively few in number.

The domestic type was probably, in the aggregate, the most valuable, and those women acted as machinists, tool-makers, gauge-makers, and aircraft propeller-makers; and they did accurate and delicate work which was sometime ago considered to be exclusively that of the highly skilled worker. Here and there, again, a foundry was to be seen to be employing women on moulding by hand and machine. Work was done during the war by women which tradition had made sacred to man who had served long apprenticeships. But the extraordinary workshop revolutions caused by automatic machinery and new inventions had made it possible to bring about these changes. It is still true that neither a man or a woman can become a fully skilled workshop mechanic under a period of (say) 4 years, and that long training is still necessary for certain types of labour. But great care was taken that highly skilled labour was not employed on work which can be done equally well with the lowest grade of labour.

Women have generally been found to be accurate and conscientious workers. They acquired a higher degree of accuracy quicker than men through possessing a finer sense of touch. It has also been demonstrated that women are responsible workers; that is, they can be trusted with confidence to carry out finishing processes on large and costly work, and they can manipulate high-speed and heavy machinery such as driving large cranes in which there is a certain measure of risk.

For heavy engineering work women safely handled pieces weighing up to 500 lbs., and although they have done heavier work with the help of special lifting tackle and handling devices, yet it was found that they often would not take the trouble to use the tackle and so they overtaxed their strength. However, it was on repetition work of a fairly light character that the women workers broke all the records of output. Some of this repetition work demanded skilled labour. For a 9.2 shell the boring involved three operations, and the total time for complete boring by skilled men was 3.10 machine hours. Women were substituted for men on the boring lathe, and after one week of practice did the work in 3.6 machine hours. In less than 3 months the average time was reduced to 1.28 hours, thus increasing the output 24 times. The Ministry of Munitions, after experience, included in contracts for shells the following clause: "It is a condition of this contract that not later than 31st March, 1917, at least 80 per cent. of the operatives employed in the execution of this contract shall be women. The expression 'operatives' shall include all those employed in unloading and loading."

The third type of women—the ordinary factory type—was found to be suitable for work of the nature of repetition. Their object was to make as much money as they could, and they disliked to be put to any fresh work because by so doing they lost by not being capable of operating so rapidly and consequently causing a temporary setting back of wages.

There were undoubtedly firms who did not believe in the capacity of women for doing anything but purely repetition work, or regarded a woman fitter, tool-turner, or tool-setter as an impossibility but in many individual cases the fact came out that women did do even better work than men in the same kind of employment. There were cases in which the Ministry of Munitions sent to the firm an expert women demonstrator, who at first did the job herself to show her practicality and then helped the firm by training some of their workers and choosing others that were suitable. Many firms who were helped in that way came to realise the advantages of employing women labour, and they became some of the most successfully worked shops in the country not only from the point of view of percentage of women workers engaged, but also of the record output as well. In fact, there were many instances in which women showed great ability and the acquisition of a knowledge of a certain branch of engineering in excess of apprentices trained in the same period under pre-war conditions. This was mainly due to the reasons that apprentices had to learn themselves, whereas women workers were definitely taught in the shop itself under actual production conditions. Further, the necessity of the time factor appealed to their patriotism for greater efforts.

There were considerable difficulties in the organisation of workshops for women, especially in the supervision and direction of the work in the factory. Failures of several firms were due to this reason when they were forced to employ women. A foreman, for instance, might be an able man from the point of view of his technical qualification and at the same time an unsuitable foreman for women. As a rule, the men were either too lenient or too strict in their treatment of women, and in order to overcome this difficulty in many women foremen were used instead. The system proved to be the best for unskilled and semi-skilled labour.

As large number of women were employed who were inexperienced in engineering work it was only to be expected that there were frequent troubles and difficulties in the maintaining of factory discipline, to which many of the women were not accustomed. In this connection Mr. Charles Wickstead once remarked that he had had all sorts of troubles, apart from the trouble of the Government inspection and the inexperience of his staff and the frailties and complete inexperience of the girls. He hoped his foreman never swore but one of them came to him one day, and said: "If I had known as much about women before I was married as I do now, I do not believe that I should ever have got married." For, in the early days especially, sometimes the things the girls were capable of doing were incredible. This employer said that he often could not possibly conceive how they

managed to get wrong. Treasures were left in and lathes broken wholesale, until in his aggravation he had said one day that although it was difficult to make a thing "fool proof" it was impossible to make it "girl proof." Mr. Wickstead himself emphasised the very great improvements which had taken place, and when once certain routine and machinery adjustments had been made, and the more frivolous girls weeded out, the results obtained from the women were wonderful.

In addition to the early objections by the employers who were prejudiced or did not want troubles in their workshops there were the trade unions. In the pre-war days many men did not like the idea of the competition of labour and they tried to exclude them from the shops. When these difficulties were overcome the Ministry of Munitions irritated employers by insisting on good cloak-room accommodation and generally insisting upon what is now known as "welfare work." That has been one of the great gains of the war. Woman has elevated the atmosphere of the factory, she has raised the tone of life. In Britain at the end of last century drunkenness had disappeared since women dined with men, and the men followed them to the drawing room. We are all of us influenced by our surroundings. The garish gin palace which is such a magnet to the slum dweller only attracts by the contrast of light and warmth with the dreariness of the slum home. This welfare work initiated chiefly by women inspectors has demonstrated that it actually pays to have healthy workers. There is a great contrast between the design and arrangements of the new war-shops with those of the preceding decades. The men have benefited immensely by the new views about the effects of surroundings upon work.

It would be tedious to enumerate the actual processes carried out by women, but as every one is more or less interested in motor-cars and aeroplanes it may be mentioned that they were very good in machining the parts of the engines. That class of work needs great accuracy and women rapidly got into the habit of checking work to within one-tenth thousandth part of an inch. The intricacies of fine measuring instruments were quickly understood by women. The body-work of motor-lorries, motor-cars, as well as upholstery and trimming are not thought suitable for women nor have they been employed on these for the reasons that the carpentering on lorry bodies is considered to be too heavy.

It has been possible only to give a few sketches of the remarkable changes that have come about in our national life and I am not unconscious that these may appear a little blurred. But the pictures have been drawn with an object deeper than that of entertaining this audience for a few minutes. There is something that must gradually impress itself on the mind of anyone who cares to think about it, and I want to use the pictures to make a few suggestions. The first one is that the Anglo-Saxon race has a very great record, and that it has also a very great opportunity. Although the war has ended each one of us can still do something quite as big as the daily toil of those million women in our war workshops. All of this business of lathes, machine tools, aeroplanes, steam engines—everything that we include under the general name of machinery—has come from the dreamers, the people of imagination, those who see visions. The steam engine, was cradled in Glasgow University; the electric telegraph was born in King's College, London; the dynamo in the creation of the great Englishman, Faraday; and Lodge sent the first wireless message across the quadrangle of a college at Liverpool. I suppose that more than 80 per cent. of the most valuable mechanical inventions and discoveries have been produced by Anglo-Saxons. Now it is probable that just as there are two sexes of the physical plane, so there are two sexes of mind, and no one individual possesses an entirely feminine or an entirely masculine mind. Perhaps the dreamers, the artists, the poets, and those capable of great scientific imagination possess the feminine mind; and the people of action, the Napoleon Bonapartes, the builders of railways, the natural rulers of men, have the masculine mind. It is worth noting that our national hero, Nelson, seemed to blend both types, and all of the heroes of our action even though the masculine in body, have some of the feminine traits of character such as gentleness and a love of the beautiful. Perhaps Anglo-Saxons blend happily in their minds the masculine and feminine and that accounts for their success; the feminine portion of the mind supplies the imagination to conceive the plan; the latter the will and energy necessary to carry it out. The key-note of national efficiency is co-operation and a reasonable pride in our race. To obtain that there must be a co-operation of the sexes. Many people now realise the striking contrast between the German Kultur and the Anglo-Saxon conduct in Egypt, South Africa and India. If much of the actual work has been done by the men, the inspiration has come from the women. They, too, have borne the heat and burden of the day. The Queen Elizabeth, who sent the first Englishman out of China by sea. We can at least remember the good results which the spread of Anglo-Saxon ideals all over the world have brought about.

We have seen how the women in Great Britain rushed into the workshops to supply munitions for the men at the front. The workshops are still in existence; they must be kept working to provide employment and so to pay off the enormous debt incurred by this generation on the part of humanity. Those of us who are out here cannot mind the lathes or work the electric motors, but we can do our utmost to create a demand for the goods being made in Britain. We do not want to use bad methods for doing good. But the British women of this Colony and the Far East can influence their men folk as no other forces can influence them. After all, very few of us men would exert ourselves very much but for the encouragement and inspiration of the women. There is now no war against Germany; but there is the old fight against chaos and disorder, against the forces of ignorance and superstition. The British women can help in that fight.

They worked out here during the war in the offices and in providing bandages and comforts for the men at the front. They can work in the future with the object of maintaining the national prestige and of preserving the great ideals of the Anglo-Saxon race which have emerged purified from the furnace of the war. For just as I am think in that all that is best and noblest in those ideals originated in the feminine mind, so I am sure that only the preservation and the enlargement of these ideals can elevate suffering humanity and win real freedom. The old writers tell us that your ancestors were the women who, barefooted and white-robed, led the Northern hosts on that long march to Italy, and who were made joyful by the thought of the bright sunshine of the south, the richer fruitage of the plains. You have in your veins the blood of that womanhood of 20 centuries ago that marched through the dark European forests towards the light, side by side with its male companions, that trudged over hill and dale with the Cimbric to Italy; with the Franks across the Rhine; that provided the splendid heroines for the legends of Scandinavia; that penetrated the old Britain; and that have fashioned the new ideals of this generation. You have in you the blood of the womanhood that was never bought and never sold, that wore no veil, that tolerated no binding on the feet nor soul; but who realised the ideal of marriage that is companionship with your men and equality in the duties, the labours, the joys and the sorrows of life. You are blazing the trail of freedom and equality for your weaker sisters of other nations. In peace and in war these women of the North stood side by side with the men they loved, inspiring the warriors to chivalry, the artists to beauty, the inventors to imagination, the poets to the music of the words. You have not set up as our British social ideal a Helen of Troy, passed on from men to man as gold or other inanimate objects pass, but rather the figure of the warrior maid, Brynhild, who, clad in helmet and armour, so inspired and counselled Sigurd that he wrought great deeds. It is still the old free ideal of the women of Northern Europe that is before the Anglo-Saxon world to-day. The battlefield is now in the workshop, in the laboratory, in the study; in the haunts of commerce or the arena of politics; and still you stand ready to help your men. Even in war the brain of some woman chemist might be of more value than a thousand Goliaths. The sword is now sheathed, the pen is at work, the head and the heart, not the muscles and arm, are the vital factor in life. So long as you maintain those glorious visions of the ideal, so long as you make us men lift up our eyes to the sky and "hitch our wagon to the star" the race is safe. The war has not been fought in vain. In our sinner moments as we recognise the superiority of the feminine over the masculine in all the spiritual and lofty conception of life; yet we men are very human and we want as companions no ethereal objects, but those who, in the words used by the old Roman writer in describing the Northern women tramping side by side with the men they loved, were companions "to dare with them in war and suffer with them in peace." So shall the goddess weavings of the women's mind of to-day bind us to the great ideals which alone can enable humanity to move forward with a high heart through life and its mysteries. The most beautiful picture ever painted is that of the Madonna and child; perhaps, the eternal law of compensation grants to woman the dearest affection as she has the greatest suffering. It is for the race that she always sacrifices herself. It is all to the good of our country that British women have stood shoulder to shoulder with men in the war workshops. On our nation's coins we place the figure Britannia, and we say while Britannia rules the waves her children never, never shall be slaves. All that we men ask is that our women will furnish us with great ideals and inspire us to great deeds. The Great War fought for no material gains but an abstract idea called Freedom and the abstract ideas are feminine in origin. The women of Britain in the workshops gained not only freedom for Europe but they aimed a blow at the shackles which bind the women of other nations and their work shall set them free. Just the call of duty sent the British women into the war workshops, so will it make them to serve for all time only that which is best and highest in the great traditions of our race.

The Chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, referred to Mr. Lloyd George's statement that "if it had not been for the women the war would not have been won." There could be no doubt, he said, that Great Britain had realised that the isolation of woman from labour was impossible; that woman must go hand in hand with men in their work, and that wisdom was not inherited by one class or one sex. It was the inheritance of humanity.

The vote was carried with acclamation.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE SERVICES.

The Hon. Treasurer, S.E.F., acknowledges with thanks the following additional contributions to the X'mas Cheer Fund:—

Mr. W. Logan \$ 50.00
Mr. E. M. Joseph 25.00
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. 25.00
R. C. N. F. 25.00
Total \$ 125.00

Previously acknowledged \$ 430.40
Total \$ 555.40

(Other Local News will be found on Page 6.)

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT. EVERYTHING FOR THE HOUSE

OF
BRITISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

JUST TO HAND

THE ORIGINAL

AUTO-VACUUM FREEZER

(AMERICAN MANUFACTURE)

WHICH IS ABSOLUTELY SANITARY AND HYGIENIC.

1. THERE IS NO CRANK TO TURN.
2. THERE ARE NO PADDLES TO CLEAN.
3. THERE IS NO DANGER OF SPOILING YOUR CREAM WITH SALT.
4. IT CANNOT GET OUT OF ORDER.
5. ALL THE OLD AND TIRESOME METHODS ELIMINATED.

STOCKED IN TWO SIZES.

Prices \$6.75 and \$9.50 each.

WITH EACH FREEZER, A BOOKLET OF RECIPES IS INCLUDED

SHOWING HOW TO MAKE

WATER ICES, FRAPPES, SHERBERTS,
FROZEN FRUITS, ICE CREAMS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

NOW SHOWING

WARM WINTER COMFORTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

HEAVY FLANNEL SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS.

UNDERWEAR IN ALL WEIGHTS & SIZES.

OVERCOATS, DRESSING-GOWNS, GLOVES.

SWEATERS, SOCKS, SLIPPERS, ETC.

EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF
Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, DES VOUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG

FOOK LEE & Co.

Established 1871.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE & SHIPBUILDING
& ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

HEAD OFFICE: BRANCH OFFICE:
Nos. 2a, 2 & 4, Hillier Street. York Building, Chater Road.
Phone 1174. Phone 1980.

PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Booster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agents. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 49, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1280.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Beach Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 3920.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE

STANDARD REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
Olivers 6-14" \$95; L. C. Smith \$95;
Monarch \$95; Smith Premier \$75; cheaper
and better nowhere obtainable.

KWONG SANG,
6, Pedder Street.
[2646]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

I HAVE This Day handed over Charge of
this Office to Mr. S. YASUDA.
B. MOIKI,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Hongkong Branch,
Hongkong, December 16th, 1918. [2768]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

I HAVE This Day ASSUMED CHARGE
of the Company's Business at this port.
S. YASUDA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Hongkong Branch,
Hongkong, December 16th, 1918. [2769]

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

THE Underigned will not be Responsible
for any Discrepancy between the
of the crew of the auxiliary motor schooner
"PALAWAN."
F. E. SOUTHARD,
Master, A. M. S. "PALAWAN."
[2767]

FOUND.

I N Kowloon, a long haired Black and white
DOG. Breed uncertain. Licence No.
742.
Owner can have same by applying at the
PALACE HOTEL Kowloon.
[2766]

CANTON POULTRY SHOW.

Under auspices of Canton Christian College).

ENTRIES CLOSE on DECEMBER 21st,
1918. Schedule and entry forms may
be obtained from the Local Secretary, care
of St. Paul's College.
Birds will be taken to and from Canton,
free, in charge of European Steward with
qualified staff.
[2761]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

M. JAMES STEER, chronometer,
clock and nautical instrument re-
pairer, notifies his patrons that he has
removed from No. 4, D'ARVILLE STREET,
to No. 9, Ice House STREET.

M. JAMES STEER.
[2742]

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY a TEACHER (Lady)
for Elementary English Subjects.
Applications should be sent to—
Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,
Diocesan Boys' School. [2764]

WANTED.

LADY wishes to recommend her
ENGLISH NURSERY GOVERNESS
for passage home to England in return for
services. Good traveller.
Apply—
M. W. A.,
60 Peak, Hongkong.
[2768]

WANTED.

A Kobe Foreign Firm with Offices in
England and America, seeks an able
MAN who is capable of opening and organiz-
ing an Office in China. Applicants must have
good knowledge in Drawn-Work, Silk Goods,
and Produce. Apply stating qualifications
and terms. Applications treated with the
strictest confidence.

Reply to—

"K."

Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2769]

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

YACHT "COLLEEN" Same design as
"DIANA" and "DOROTHEA."
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.
[2768]

Buy your

CHRISTMAS TOYS

at

GRACA & CO.

Zag-zag Puzzles, Lotto,
Animal Kut-ups, Erector,
Picture Books, Stockings,
Xmas Baskets, Tinkertoss,

Problem Builder,
Grasshopper Tennis,
Popular Price Dolls,
and many other suitable Gifts.
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

P. O. Box 680.

1646

INTIMATIONS

G. B.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that
SEALED TENDERS in duplicate,
which should be clearly marked "TENDER
FOR QUARRIES" will be received at
this Office until Noon on WEDNESDAY
the 18TH day of DECEMBER, 1918, for the
letting of the undermentioned Granite
Quarries at Hongkong, Kowloon, and the
New Territories, for one year from the 1st
January, 1919.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a
receipt to the effect that the tenderer has
deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum
as stated in the schedule hereunder opposite
to each quarry, as a pledge of the bond fides
of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to
the Crown, if the tenderer refuse to carry
out his tender and comply with the
conditions hereinafter contained, should the
tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to
accept the highest or any tender.
Forms of tender can be obtained from the
Director of Public Works.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Deposit required with tender.
Tsai Tai Mui No. 2	13.02	250
Shaukiwan Nos. 3 and 4	73.90	800
Hok Un No. 6	6.44	700
Ma Tau Kok No. 7	6.70	200
Do No. 8	4.00	500
Jordan Road No. 10	4.46	200
Yau-nai No. 11	2.88	120
Ngau Tau Kok No. 6	1.00	300
Do Nos. 1, 2, 7, 8		
Do Nos. 10, 10		
Do Nos. 20 & 25	10.12	350
Do Nos. 8, 11-14		
Do Nos. 21 & 22	3.90	100
Cha Kwo Liang Nos. 1-30	24.56	500
Sai Tso Wan Nos. 1-10	16.63	140
Lyemun Nos. 1-25	26.44	600
Do No. 26	2.10	40
Fuk Tsun Heung No. 12	4.99	250
Tung I No. 1	2.25	40

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions
from Messrs. D. MACDONALD
& Co., to sell by Public Auction,
at their premises Hong-bom,
THE WHOLE OF VALUABLE PLANT,
&c., &c.,

contained thereon,
LARGE GALVANIZED IRON BUILD-
INGS, STOCK AND MACHINE
TOOLS.

Comprising:—
Lathes, Planing Machine, Sewing
Machine, Shaping Machine, Milling Machine,
Slotting Machine, Drilling Machine, Cold
Chamber Machine, Weighing Machines,
Punching and Shearing Machines, Blower,
Test Pumps, Engines and Shifting Sundry
Pumps, Assorted Chain Blocks, Screw
Jacks, Stretching Screws, Tools, Twist
Drills, Stock and Dies, Steam Hammer,
Blacksmith's Tools, Sundry Wooden
Patterns, Band and Circular Saws, Pipe
Bending Blocks, Pipe Vices, Copper Smith's
Tools, Emergency Cylinders, Water tanks and
fittings, Winches, Boilers, Diving Pumps,
Helms and dresses (New and second hand),
a quantity of Steel Products including
Steel Plates, Angles, Bars, Rolled Steel,
Joists, galvanized Steel Plates, wrought and
galvanized Iron Piping and Fittings, Brass
and Copper Tubes, Muntz and Yellow Metal
Sheeting, Metal and Copper Tools, etc.

Also:
One large galvanized Iron Building (wood
framing).
One small galvanized Iron Shed (Steel
framing).
One Motor Boat 22 by 5' 9" by 3 feet fitted
with 15 H.P. heavy duty Kelvin Kerosene
Motor.

AND
One 8 H.P. Bolinder Crude Oil Engine
direct coupled to dynamo illustrated on
page 25 of Bolinders catalogue.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Date of Sale will be published later.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, December 11th, 1918. [2784]

NOTICE.

ANOTHER BLOCK OF HOUSES FOR A HOUSING SCHEME.

THE Underigned, having acquired the
whole of the HOUSES in GRANVILLE
TERRACE, Kowloon, are prepared to make
arrangements with any person desirous of
owning any of these Four-Roomed Houses
by purchasing on the instalment system,
preference to be given to the present
tenants.

J. M. ALVES & CO.
Hongkong, December 7th, 1918. [2766]

NEWINGTON COLLEGE, STANMORE, SYDNEY.

NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA
Founded 1863.

Head Master, Mr. C. J. FREEMAN, M.A.
Assisted by an Experienced Staff.

1. Classical Side, for the University and the Professions.
2. Modern Side—Commercial and Scientific.
3. Boarding School. Twenty acres of land, with Cricket Oval, Gymnasium, Swimming Bath, Carpenter's Shop, Physical Drill, etc.

Three Wigram Allen and Schofield
Scholarships and Four Open
Scholarships.
Every attention given to the welfare
and comfort of Boarders.
Prospectus on application to Messrs.
DAVID FELL & Co., Accountants for
the Trustees—320, George Street,
Sydney.
References permitted to the Hon. the
Minister for Education—Sydney.
[2627]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE
DOLLAR (\$1.00) per Share for
account 1918-19 will be payable on SATUR-
DAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1918. Shareholders
are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants
at the Company's Office, at St. George's
Buildings, Hongkong.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from MONDAY,
DECEMBER 23RD, 1918, to SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 28TH, 1918, both days inclusive.
GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, December 14th, 1918. [2801]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 6812 of the above
Company for 100 Shares of the
Company numbered 10438/52, 22990/26014,
56330/59, 56410/59 and 56854/52 in the name
of SOLOMON SASSOON BENJAMIN dated the
17th day of May, 1917, has been
CANCELLED by the Company and no
rights thereunder will henceforth be
recognized. A New Certificate for the said
Shares has been issued to and in the name
of the said SOLOMON SASSOON BENJAMIN in
place of the Original Certificate referred to
above.

Dated the 16th day of December, 1918.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED. [2803]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No.
43/234, dated Hongkong 1st July, 1907, for
Five Shares numbered 55155 to 55163
inclusive, all registered in the name of
ANNIE MARION HARVEY, has been LOST
or STOLEN and should this Provisional
Certificate not be produced to the Bank
before the 8th January, 1919, a new Certificate
for the shares will be issued and the aforesaid
Provisional Certificate No. 43/234 will there-
after be treated by this Corporation as Null
and Void.
By the Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, December 6th, 1918. [2765]

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS
will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of
December 1918, to the 31st December 1918,
both days inclusive.
The Rights to Shares in the New Company
will accrue to the Shareholders who are on
the Register on the 30th day of December,
1918.
All intending transfers should be sent in
on or before the 21st December, 1918.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers. [2802]

WISEMAN, LTD.

are prepared to execute.

CATERING ORDERS

of every description

BALL SUPPERS

CINDERELLAS

CHRISTMAS and

NEW YEAR PARTIES.

No orders are too large or

too small.

D. M. GOODALL,

MANAGER.

TELEPHONE 407.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

COLD

CURE

TABLETS

CURE A COLD IN THE
SHORTEST POSSIBLE
TIME.AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR
NEURALGIA AND
MALARIAL
HEADACHE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16.

MARRIAGES.

BROOKS SMITH—BRAND.—On December
12th, at H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, by Sir Everard Fraser,
K.C.M.G., H.B.M. Consul-General,
and afterwards at Holy Trinity
Cathedral, by the Very Rev. A. J.
Walker, M.A., Dean, ALFRED BROOKS,
son of the late Lieut. W. H. Smith,
R.M.L.I., and Mrs. Gertrude St.
John, to ANN BIGLAND, daughter of
the late David Brand and Mrs.
Brand of Shanghai.
SCOTT—HARRIS.—At Keymer Parish
Church, on October 5th, by the Rev.
H. C. Bond, M.A., RONALD WILLIAM
(Peter), Lieut. 11th Cameron High-
landers, only son of the late George
David Scott and of Mrs. Scott,
Shanghai, to WINNIE JESSIE, elder
daughter of E. C. HARRIS, of Has-
socks, Sussex.

DEATHS.

DICK.—Died from wounds at Australian
Casualty Clearing Station Private
JAMES MCNAIR DICK, Machine Gun
Corps, younger son of the late
James McNair Dick, of Shanghai
and Innellan, and of Mrs. Dick, 15,
Douglas-cree, Edinburgh, and grand-
son of the late Colonel Hastings,
aged 21.
HUGHES.—Killed in action, on October
8th, JOHN WALTER HUGHES, 2nd-Lt.,
Essex Regiment, eldest son of the
late Willoughby R. Hughes, of New-
chwang, aged 30.
PALMER-BAKER.—At the Victoria Nursing
Home, Shanghai, on December 12th,
MARGARET MAXY, the beloved wife of
Capt. W. PALMER-BAKER, aged 34
years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Voeux Road, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 17TH, 1918.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE final result of the General Election
in Great Britain will probably not be
known for some days yet because time
has to be allowed for the soldiers in
France and Belgium to send their votes
by post. Unfortunately, the men serving
in Hongkong, and probably also those in
other distant overseas stations, who had
the right of voting by proxy, have been
disfranchised owing to some muddle at
Home. Their papers did not arrive
until a short time ago when, of course, it
was obviously too late for them to make
any arrangements to secure a substitute
at the polling-booth even if they knew
the names of the candidates and the
political opinions for which those can-
didates were standing. All the elections
took place on one day, an innovation in

itself which, by doing away in a large
measure with the possibility of plural
voting, will tend to strengthen the ranks
of democracy, but the elimination of the
plural voter, an issue regarded as of
primary importance in electoral cam-
paigns of a few years ago, now dwindles
into insignificance beside the vast exten-
sion of the electorate brought about by
the inclusion of eight million women
voters. They are a new factor and no
political prophet has ventured to fore-
cast how they will use their recently
acquired influence. It is quite possible
that we shall see women members of the
enlarged House of Commons. For the
time being, however, they have been
denied the right to sit in the House of
Lords when peersesses in their own right,
although they were summoned to take
their part in the deliberations of that
august body in the Middle Ages.

Whichever party prove successful there
is no doubt that the gathering of
legislators which will assemble at West-
minster on January 21st will differ
fundamentally in its outlook and ideas
from any of its predecessors. The old
Party war-cries have lost their meaning.
It is doubtful if ever again we shall see
the straight fight between the Tory and
the Whig, the Liberal Unionist and the
Radical. It is regarded as highly
probable, almost as a foregone conclusion,
that the Coalitionists will be returned
to power, but the Coalitionists com-
prise members of all parties. As the
necessary work of reconstruction to
repair the ravages of the war proceeds
and the vital problems of the moment
lose their urgency and broaden gradually
into policies of far-reaching social reform,
cleavages will undoubtedly occur. We
can imagine Mr. LLOYD GEORGE as a
Social Democrat, but we cannot picture
Sir EDWARD CARSON following in his
train. The Labouring classes must
gather more and more strength as the
years pass by, and those statesmen who
wish to play a leading part in guiding
and shaping the destinies of our great
Empire will have to associate themselves
more closely with the aspirations of the
workers. They certainly will be unable
to prevent or to control the steady up-
heaval of the proletariat and while they
may place themselves at the head of
this restless force they will, at the
same time, become, in a measure, its
servants. It is likely that the Labour
Party, as at present constituted, will be
strongly re-inforced in the new House of
Commons, but the SINN FEIN candidates,
if elected, will neither be allowed to
take their seats or draw their salaries.
This decision of the Speaker is welcome,
but it must not be imagined that it will
solve the Home Rule problem. It can
only be regarded as a temporary method
of dealing with those who during the
past four critical years have shown them-
selves ever ready to assist our country's
enemies. Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL fore-
shadows the nationalisation of the rail-
ways in order to permit of successful
land settlement, the adequate organi-
sation of new industries and the exten-
sion of production. In association
with such questions as these comes
naturally a discussion of the relative
advantages and disadvantages of our
present methods of trade. Taking into
consideration the fact that the electorate
numbers 21,000,000, the change wrought
in public opinion by the great war, and
the vital and intricate problems now
awaiting settlement it is certainly no
exaggeration to characterise the election
just concluded as "the most momentous
in modern times."

Intending competitors in the H.K.D.C.
Rifle meeting are reminded that entries
close at noon to-day.

One case (one death) of diphtheria and
one case (one death) of enteric fever were
reported in the Colony on Saturday.

Amongst the new pantomime songs
which are likely to take the popular
fancy this winter is one entitled "Hong-
kong."

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie will con-
duct the monthly meeting of the Mother's
Union at the Helena May Institute this
afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Brigadier-General R. H. Bray, D.S.O.,
who has been given a brigade command
temporarily, is an officer of the West
Riding Regiment, in which he holds the
rank of brevet Lieutenant-colonel. He
was Commandant of the Shanghai
Volunteers some years ago, and won the
D.S.O. and his brevet step in the present
war.

Sir D. M. Shaw has died in London in
his 88th year. He entered the Navy as
assistant surgeon in 1854, and won pro-
motion to staff surgeon while serving in
China (1857-61) with a battalion of
Marines.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce
have shown their appreciation of the
value of Western sports by presenting a
handsome silver cup for competition in
the Team Race in the Hongkong District
School Sports at Happy Valley to-day.

Two ladies have been appointed Mem-
bers of the British Empire Order in the
Straits Settlements, viz., Mrs. Elizabeth
Elden for work in connection with war
charities at Penang; Mrs. Mary Fowles
for services in connection with war
charities at Singapore.

In the House of Commons, recently,
Sir A. Griffith Boscawen, in reply to Mr.
Hogge, said that Sir Matthew Nathan
still held the post of Permanent Secre-
tary to the Ministry of Pensions, though
at the request of the War Cabinet he had
been seconded for service upon the Com-
mittee on Women in Industry.

Captain T. P. Hall, of Hongkong, has
been appointed a life governor of the
Great Northern Central Hospital, Hol-
loway, by the Committee of Management,
in consequence of his contributions to the
institution. The Great Northern Central
Hospital, we may mention, appeals for
tobacco and cigarettes for soldiers in the
Military Annex, who are very short of
supplies at the present time.

The sale of roses at the Hongkong Hotel
commenced yesterday morning. Mrs.
Harrington, assisted by Mrs. Bird being
in charge of the stall which was tastefully
arranged with a beautiful selection of
roses in silver vases. The roses will be on
sale from 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. for the next
two weeks, after which they will be offered
for sale three times a week, if the supply
of roses will not permit a daily sale. The
entire proceeds will be devoted to the Red
Cross Funds.

Capt. Francis Martin Norman, R.N.,
who has just died, was a lieutenant of
the *Tribune* during the China war,
1857-58; took part in several boat expedi-
tions in the Canton river; was engaged
at the destruction of Chinese war vessels
in Escape Creek, May 25, 1857; lieutenant
at the destruction of Chinese war boats,
May 27th, 1857; and was wounded by a
bullet through right cheek (China medal).
He was twice Mayor of Berwick-on-
Tweed, and author of "Martello Tower
in China and the Pacific."

It is with very deep regret, says the
N.C. Daily News, that we have to record
the death of Lieut. Walter Smart
(Machine Gun Corps), who was killed in
action near St. Quentin during the month
of September of this year. The late Mr.
Walter Smart came out East in 1909 to
join the reporting staff of the *South China
Morning Post*, and upon the expiration
of his agreement with that paper, went
home on short leave and returned to join
the staff of the *North-China Daily News*
on November 1st, 1913. He left to join
the Colours, on October 31st, 1915.

A special service was held in the Parish
Church of St. John, Westminster, London,
on October 19th, 1918, in memory of 300
members of the staff of the British-Ameri-
can Tobacco Co., Ltd., and its Associated
Companies who have laid down their lives
in the Great War. A large congregation
was present, including many of the Direc-
tors of the Company. The address was
given by the Rev. W. H. Carnegie, Canon
of Westminster and Chaplain to the
Speaker of the House of Commons. At
the conclusion of the Service the *Last
Post* was sounded by the Buglers of the
Scots Guards.

Major Henry Keswick, M.P., who has
represented the Mid-Surrey Division in
Parliament since the death of his father
in 1912, has intimated to the Unionist
Association for the newly-created Epsom
Division of Surrey that he will not seek
re-election. Major Keswick finds he is
unable to devote the time which he con-
siders imperative for a Member of Par-
liament, owing to his recent appointment
to the command of the Volunteer Regi-
ment for the country of Dumfriesshire.
In addition he contemplates a prolonged
absence from England on the termination
of the war.

Second-Lieut. Henry Deacon Ritchie,
Coldstream Guards, who died from
wounds on September 27th, was the elder
son of the late H. A. Ritchie, and of
Mrs. Ritchie, of Cattinham, Rough,
Geddisburgh. He was born in November,
1895, in Hongkong. He joined the
Guards Cadet Corps in June, 1917, and
in the following August obtained a com-
mission in the Coldstream Guards. On
Easter Day, 1918, he left Windsor for the
Front. His colonel writes:—"Hal had
done so wonderfully well, and was so
brave and full of go. He was badly hit
soon after we started on the 27th.
He was leading his platoon at the time
with the greatest gallantry against a
very strongly held position. His work was
beyond praise he lived as he died,
always upholding the highest traditions
of the regiment."

THE WAR.

ARMISTICE TIME-LIMIT EXTENDED: THE PROLONGATION TERMS.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO VISIT ENGLAND.

GERMAN RULE NOT WANTED BY NATIVES IN FORMER GERMAN COLONIES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ARMISTICE.

INDIAN DELEGATES ARRIVE IN LONDON.

LONDON, December 15th.
The Indian Delegates to the Peace Conference have arrived in London.

EARLIER CABLES.

COMMISSION NOT BEING
DISSOLVED.

PARIS, December 14th.

The *Echo de Paris* says that the Armistice Commission at Treves is not being dissolved but will continue to regulate Franco-German relations until the preliminary peace conditions are signed. Thereafter, a Commission for the administration of the occupied territories will be appointed, to which German representatives will be accredited.

EXTENSION OF TIME-LIMIT.

COPENHAGEN, December 14th.

A telegram from Treves states that the Armistice has been extended until five o'clock on the morning of January 17th. It will be renewable thereafter until the conclusion of a preliminary peace, subject to the consent of the Entente.

THE PROLONGATION TERMS.

LONDON, December 14th.

A telegram from Treves states that the Armistice prolongation terms stipulate that 25 million tons of shipping, now lying in German ports, must be placed under the control of the Allies to supply Germany with foodstuffs. The ships are to remain German property.

The British have demanded the surrender of the battleship *Baden* instead of the uncompleted cruiser *Mackensen*. Herr Erzberger protested, but the demand was not withdrawn.

OCCUPATION OF MORE GERMAN TERRITORY.

Herr Erzberger's demand regarding the prisoners in East Africa will be examined by General Foch, whose reply will be given in a few days.

The Allied Command reserves the right, if considered advisable in order to obtain fresh guarantees, to occupy the neutral zone on the right bank of the Rhine north of the Cologne bridgehead and up to the Dutch frontier.

GERMAN COMMISSION'S WAIL.

PARIS, December 15th.

Herr Erzberger read the German Armistice Commission's declaration complaining of the increased severity of the Allies' conditions, and their failure to re-visit Germany, and demanding the raising of the blockade, the liberation of war prisoners, and the immediate opening of peace negotiations.

LATEST CABLES.

CHAOTIC GERMANY. SPARTACUS MOVEMENT'S PRO- GRAMME.

AMSTERDAM, December 15th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the programme of the Spartacus movement includes the disarmament of all non-proletarian forces; the formation of a workers' Militia and red-guard; the abolition of all Officers and N.C.O.s; the replacement of all the authorities of the former regime by representatives of the Soviets; the abolition of all Parliaments and Councils, and the election of a Central Council which will elect and control the Executive Council; the cancellation of all public debts above the fixed amount of subscriptions; the expropriation of all landed estates, banks, coal-mines and large factories, and the confiscation of all fortunes above the fixed amount.

EARLIER CABLES.

BAVARIAN INDEPENDENCE.

A telegram from Munich states that Herr Bienen had lengthy official conferences with the *Entente* representatives on December 10th, at which the question of arriving at a separate agreement with Bavaria was discussed.

REICHTAG BEING SUMMONED.

COPENHAGEN, December 14th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the President of the Reichstag is preparing to summon the Reichstag.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCE- MENT.

BERLIN, December 14th.

The President of the Reichstag has informed the Deputies that they will be summoned to meet, but reserves the right to fix the place and time.

A GERMAN RUSE?

AMSTERDAM, December 14th.

A statement from Berlin says that it was in response to the desire of the Soldiers' Government it was agreed that the ceremonial entry of troops into Berlin should include units from all the German tribes. A special department was established to arrange it.

This appears to have been a significant political move to rekindle German patriotism and reaffirm the solidarity of the Empire as a whole, and possibly to overawe the Extremists.

LATEST CABLES.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

FRENCH OCCUPY WIESBADEN.

PARIS, December 15th.

A telegram from Berne says that a French Regiment has occupied Wiesbaden.

THE RHINE FRONT EXTENDED.

LONDON, December 15th.

A Belgian communiqué states: Our Rhine front was extended yesterday from Ossenberg to the Wessel bridgehead.

EARLIER CABLES.

SOVIETS WILL NOT BE RECOGNISED.

AMSTERDAM, December 15th.

Berlin newspapers assert that Marshal Foch told the Kremlinsch Soviet, who requested facilities for the journey of delegates from occupied regions to the Berlin Congress of Soviets, that the Allies would not recognise the Soviets.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

BREST BUSTLING WITH ACTIVITY.

PARIS, December 14th.

A Havas message says:—Brest was temporarily an Americanised war port to-day, bustling with activity, in anticipation of the arrival of President Wilson. The Municipality of Brest erected a triumphal arch. President Wilson will make the railway journey to Paris in a special train.

Although the stay is expected to last several weeks, it is agreed that the official visit is to last only 48 hours, from to-morrow till Monday.

After Monday President Wilson will be relieved of the obligations of State etiquette, and be free like an ordinary citizen.

ARRIVAL IN PARIS.

LONDON, December 14th.

President Wilson arrived in Paris this morning. The guns thundered a welcome, and military bands played national airs. President Poincaré was the first to receive President Wilson, who, when he appeared outside Bois-de-Boulogne station with Madame Poincaré on his arm, was the recipient of a great ovation by a vast crowd.

ENTERTAINED TO LUNCH.

PARIS, December 14th.

President Wilson was entertained to lunch at the Elysee by President Poincaré, who made a speech of welcome.

PEACE MUST MAKE AMENDS.

PARIS, December 14th.

At the luncheon at the Elysee, President Poincaré proposed the toast of President Wilson. After eulogising the guest and the crusade-like enthusiasm of the Americans, he referred to the devastations in France, promising to communicate to the German General-staff cynical instructions in regard to these.

In case these misdeeds were to go unpunished, France's sacrifices would have been in vain. We have now to build up together a peace, preventing any reconstruction of an organization for conquest and oppression.

The peace which makes amends for the miseries and sorrows of yesterday must be a guarantee against the dangers of to-morrow, while whatever safeguards are established, it will be impossible, alas! to assert that mankind can for ever be spared the horrors of war.

The peace terms must include all the conditions of justice and all the possibilities of duration which it is possible to incorporate.

"France is ready with the fullest confidence to work with you to this end."

A VISIT TO LONDON ARRANGED.

President Wilson has accepted the King's invitation to visit London.

RUSSIA'S HOPELESS POSITION.

THE DOOM OF THE SOVIETS.

STOCKHOLM, December 15th.

A Swedish Naval Attaché from Petrograd, who has arrived here, says that the Bolshevik leaders heatedly discussed the question of abandoning the entire Soviet régime. M. Lenin favoured abandonment. M. Trotsky opposed, and secured a small majority for holding out to the last.

BOLSHEVISTS DEFEATED.

STOCKHOLM, December 15th.

It is reported from Kieff that the Don Cossacks have defeated the Bolsheviks in a two days' battle between Novochoptorsk and Voronezh, taking 1,110 prisoners and 21 guns.

THE AFTERMATH.

LORD INCHCAPE'S OPTIMISM.

LONDON, December 16th.

An optimistic view of the prospects for the next decade was taken by Lord Inchcape, speaking at the annual meeting of the Peninsular & Oriental S.N. Company.

Dealing with the question of employment, Lord Inchcape, after emphasising that there were vast opportunities in the Dominions, said the coming decade would be one of immense production. Energy would be devoted to repairing the damage of the last four years, to improving a permanent plan of trade and communications, and to resuming their normal operations, which had been suspended by the war.

It would be a decade during which we were more likely to see three jobs for one man than three men for one job. (Cheers.)

AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

PARIS, December 14th.

A Havas message says:—The Commissioner-General for Franco-American Affairs has sent the United States Secretary for War a cablegram suggesting a scheme of French educational facilities, especially agricultural, for American officers and men during their sojourn in France. He proposes to open French agricultural and commercial colleges to American college men, and to provide French lectures at the various camps.

The atrocious horrors of German rule in South-West Africa are already too well-known to require repetition, but the same system of tyranny was found in other German colonies in more or less degree.

Thus, in German East Africa, in every district, the first reason given by the natives for their preference for British rule is that they will be no longer at the mercy of the German police, from whom they suffered extortion and maltreatment without any possibility of obtaining redress.

The White Book further states that witnesses were frequently tortured. Some prisoners were so brutally ill-used that they died; but even in these cases no enquiry was made by the German authorities.

The burden running through all the statements of the natives in Togoland and the Cameroons is "flogging, flogging, flogging," especially in connection with forced labour on the plantations.

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THE GERMAN COLONIES. NATIVE CHIEFS DESIRE BRITISH RULE.

LONDON, December 11th.

Mr. Walter Long made a speech at Oxford giving reasons why the ex-German colonies should be retained by the British Empire. He recalled the German atrocities upon the natives, and especially the disappearance of eighty per cent. of the Hereros in South-West Africa under German rule.

He read a statement by five chiefs of Kwancha, Cameroons, that after their experience of German occupation, and after two years of British occupation, they wished to remain for ever under the British flag, and they begged for an assurance that the Germans would never be allowed to return to carry out the horrible threats of vengeance they made when the British drove them out.

PAST HORRORS—RECALLED.

LONDON, December 11th.

A White Book published by the Colonial Office, containing the statements of the native chiefs, previously read by Mr. Walter Long in his speech about the Cameroons, also Samoa, Togoland, German South-West Africa and German East Africa, shows that everywhere the natives hope to remain under British rule. They express joy at the prospect.

In a few cases the chiefs said they were afraid to say anything lest, after all, their land is restored to the Germans, who had threatened them with what they would do when the war was over.

This fear, however, failed to prevent a practically unanimous appeal for retention under the British flag.

The White Book says the contrast in the feelings of the natives towards the British and Germans is eloquently shown by the fact that British officials are able to go unescorted through regions which the Germans, owing to their cruelty, were unable to enter unless supported by an armed force.

The atrocious horrors of German rule in South-West Africa are already too well-known to require repetition, but the same system of tyranny was found in other German colonies in more or less degree.

Thus, in German East Africa, in every district, the first reason given by the natives for their preference for British rule is that they will be no longer at the mercy of the German police, from whom they suffered extortion and maltreatment without any possibility of obtaining redress.

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HONGKONG SKETCH CLUB.

YESTERDAY'S SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION.

The ample support accorded to the Art Exhibition held in the City Hall yesterday will no doubt help the members of the Hongkong Sketch Club to determine whether a similar public exhibition should be held periodically or no. The initial work of preparation and arrangement which the members of the Club had so painstakingly carried out was most gratifyingly rewarded. There was a stream of visitors to the Exhibition all the morning, while in the afternoon, when H.E. the Officer Administering the Government attended, the gathering exceeded all expectations.

As generally anticipated, Mrs. J. L. McPherson was awarded the special prize for the best group of pictures in the Exhibition. Her group, with which we have already dealt, comprised a number of studies in water colours, and oils, a pen and ink sketch, a study in charcoal and a striking poster. Among the oil paintings the picture of the Harbour at night was a most striking exhibit. Her broad water colour washes, with their splendid atmospheric effect, achieved a standard which only Lieut. Millington's sea-scapes approached, and, if the latter had turned out a few bigger pictures, like that of the Junk which was sold on behalf of the Red Cross, Mr. H. W. Bird, who judged, would doubtless have had considerably more difficulty in selecting the group which showed the most artistic merit.

Mrs. McPherson was represented in the pen and ink medium by a sketch symbolic of Omar Khayyam's famous lines commencing "The moving finger writes." Her charcoal study of an old woman showed that she was not so happy in that class of work.

Public interest was centred chiefly round the groups of pictures exhibited by Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. Ram, Lieut. Millington and Mr. E. L. Sim. Mrs. Beckwith has a decided talent for larger landscape drawings. Mrs. Ram, whose strong point is portraiture, might perhaps be a little less lavish with her colours in landscape. Lieut. Millington produced a set of small pictures that, for their size, surpassed any in the exhibition. Mr. Sim is a class by himself at landscape owing to the extraordinary amount of detail he puts into his studies.

Mrs. Aubrey, whose four exhibits we did not touch upon yesterday, is unquestionably a painter of considerable ability.

It has been suggested that if further exhibitions are held the Committee should award prizes for each distinct class of artistic work. The members of the Club know in which class they are the most proficient and this method of prize-giving would encourage them to concentrate upon that class.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, before distributing the awards, remarked that the exhibition was the most ambitious and successful ever held by the Hongkong Sketch Club, and that the attendance was very much larger than it had been in previous shows. This proved that the efforts of the members of the Sketch Club were appreciated by the public.

Those who had exhibited in previous years had, this year, he thought, exceeded their previous efforts. This was certainly so in the case of Lieut. Millington and Mrs. McPherson. Other members had also done excellent work. Of the new exhibitors he wished to make special mention of Miss Grimbile. She was not long in the Colony, but had sent in some very good pictures, notably three landscapes of Pulo-rou, in Sussex. Miss Grimbile was a very valuable acquisition to the Club and he hoped that she would produce in the future such good studies as she had exhibited there.

The prize for the best group of pictures, he announced was awarded to Mrs. McPherson who, the judges thought, had produced the best all round work. Her figure drawing was very good, while her landscapes were also very successful. He was somewhat embarrassed by the fact that several of the pictures of Hongkong which he had wished to buy had already been disposed of. He hoped that Mrs. McPherson would produce more studies of Hongkong.

The prize-winners were as follows:—Special prize for best group of pictures in the exhibition—Mrs. J. L. McPherson. Prize winners for the year (decided monthly by vote of members).

1st Lieut. Millington.

2nd Mr. E. L. Sim.

3rd Miss Grimbile.

Mr. H. P. White next sold eleven pictures donated by members of the Club on behalf of the Red Cross Fund. The pictures did not realise as much as was expected—except in one or two instances.

The first picture sold was "Low Water," given by a gentleman who wished to remain anonymous, but who, we may say, had several good sketches in the exhibition. The study would have been better if it had been lighter in tone and if the artist had endeavoured to give it more atmospheric effect. The picture was purchased by Mr. N. J. Stubb for \$40.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WEDDING.

BROOKE SMITH—BRAND.

Following upon the civil ceremony, which took place at H.M. Consulate-General yesterday morning, says the *N.C. Daily News* of December 13th, before Sir Ewald D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G., a very pretty wedding was solemnized at Holy Trinity Cathedral yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a full congregation, the contracting parties being Mr. Alfred Brooke Smith, of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and Miss Ann Bigland Brand, daughter of the late Mr. David Brand, and of Mrs. David Brand, of No. 21, Wei-hai-wei Road.

The Cathedral was prettily decorated for the occasion, the main aisle being arched with bamboo, and the chancel walls decked with white flowers. The service, which was fully choral, was conducted by the Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., and Mr. Ronald B. Hurry, Mus. Bac. presided at the organ, accompanying the boys' choir in their rendering of "O Perfect Love" and "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden," as well as playing sympathetic voluntaries and Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. David Brand, recently returned from the front, and looked charming in her dress of white satin brocade, with train of silver brocade, and bodice trimmed with Georgette crepe and pearls, and wearing a tulle wedding veil surmounted by orange blossoms.

Two sweet little bridesmaids were Miss Mary Edmondston, niece of the bride, and Miss Mayday Mackay, who wore pretty dresses of pink silk net over Georgette; and they were followed by two handsome pages in sailor suits—Masters John Sparke, nephew of the bride, and Bobbie Barham. The bride's mother, Mrs. Brand, wore a dress of electric blue chiffon velvet, trimmed with skunk fur.

Mr. W. H. Smith, brother of the bridegroom, ably fulfilled the duties of best man, and the ushers, who were most energetic in their duties, were Messrs. E. C. Richards, R. E. Wilson, G. A. Richardson, W. R. Lemarchand, C. C. Boyd and E. F. Mackay.

After the wedding service a reception was held at the residence of Mrs. D. Brand, No. 21, Wei-hai-wei Road, at which a large number of guests gathered to offer their congratulations.

The honeymoon will be spent at Mr. Pearce's bungalow, after which Mr. and Mrs. Brooke Smith will visit Japan. The bride's going-away dress was of mole satin, with a tunic of mole chiffon, with embroidered trimming, and she wore a black velvet picture hat.

It was the opinion of many competent judges that "Hongkong" from Finlay Road" given by Mrs. McPherson, was the best picture in the exhibition. It revealed Mrs. McPherson in her happier mood. The harbour lights and the soft colouring were exceedingly well done. The picture started with a bid of \$30 and eventually went to Mr. Wilkinson for \$100.

The study of a head by Miss Hastings—certainly the best of her three charcoal studies in the exhibition, and one which revealed a great care in execution was next put up. Bidders were shy and Mr. White bought it for \$10.

"High Water" the best bit of work Miss H. A. Parker has done in Hongkong was purchased by Mr. C. Thorne for \$30.

The charcoal study given by Mr. Grimbile was done in Paris, the model being an old man from the workhouse. Miss Grimbile had caught the expression on the old man's face very cleverly but apparently charcoal studies were not in favour. This one also was purchased by Mr. White for \$10.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak purchased "A Tree Study" by Mrs. B. Brown. The picture contains quite a nice cloud effect, but the composition is poor.

Lieut. Millington's picture "A Junk" realised the highest price in the sale. His studies of junks are well known, but this one is perhaps the best he has yet done. The composition taken altogether is very pleasing, and there was quite a tussle for possession between Mr. Looker and Mr. White. The former secured it for the handsome sum of \$300.

The next picture was "Sunset from Caine Road" contributed by Miss Grimbile. It showed a typical Hongkong sunset, and was bought by Mr. C. Thorne for \$20.

A donation that had historical value far more than artistic value

OUR LONDON LETTER.
THE VALUE OF UNITY OF
COMMAND.

RECORD NEWSPAPER DEAL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, October 7th.

When Mr. Lloyd George came back from France after the famous Versailles Conference early this year and announced that the Allied forces in the West would be under a single command the new departure was sharply criticised. The opposition, it will be recalled, came mainly from Mr. Asquith and his followers. All the same, the turn in the tide of war in our favour is generally attributed to the wisdom of this decision. Mr. Bonar Law has lifted the curtain upon what happened during the momentous days when the Huns were thrusting forward towards Paris. Marshal Foch knew that the enemy had massed immense armies in Champagne, and he struck boldly at their flank, thereby upsetting their plans, creating confusion behind their lines, and ultimately compelling a retreat that has gone on practically without pause ever since.

In order, however, that the Titan blow could be delivered, Foch had to call heavily for troops from the British front in the north of the line, and they were sent south, although Sir Douglas Haig was well aware that he had enormous enemy masses in front of him. In an Allied Army, said Mr. Bonar Law, "the carrying out of this plan would have been impossible but for the consent and courage of the British Field Marshal commanding the British troops." It was indeed a great risk. If the Germans had attacked the depleted British forces at that time there might have been a disaster ending in the loss of the Channel ports. But in war big risks are sometimes taken, and, happily, in this instance our luck held good.

HUN SAVAGERY.

All sections of the Press are at one in upbraiding the winning of the French Government to Germany that full reparation and punishment of the responsible individuals will be exacted for the systematic devastation of the towns and countryside of France. As the Huns are thrown back they are pillaging, burning, destroying, so that the land behind their retreat is turned into a desert. This hideous work is being carried out with a ferocity which is only compatible with the hypothesis that the acts are those of madmen. The civil populations are driven forth with a callous brutality that would shame the most savage races on earth.

No doubt the Huns are working "according to plan," their idea being to damage the industrial districts of France beyond repair, if that be possible, and at any rate to delay the work of reconstruction for many years after the war. In this way France would be eliminated as a competitor in the world's markets. The question is being asked, not without reason, whether Brussels is to be razed to the ground and nothing left but a smoking ruin! Public opinion expects the Allies of the French to join in issuing a solemn warning. The *Daily Mail* publishes a list of some of the criminals whose deeds cry aloud for vengeance.

ODDS ON PEACE PROSPECTS.
I hear that £40 was accepted at Lloyd's this week to pay £100 if peace is declared by March 31st next.

GERMANS AND BULGARS.

It appears from information which has reached London in the last few days that Bulgaria's decision to break with the Central Empires was influenced by the fact that the Germans removed nearly all their big guns from the Salonica front. The Hun always studies his own interests, and he wanted heavy artillery for use in France and Flanders to try to stem the victorious advance of the Allies he simply stripped the Balkans. Thus the Bulgars were left to carry on with field guns, many of which were obsolete, against the powerfully-equipped Armies moving against them. The Germans had also withdrawn most of their divisions of infantry. The Bulgarians felt that they were being used as Germany's tools—so, in truth, they were—and their quite natural resentment helped to pave the road towards a separate peace.

KING EDWARD AND FERDINAND.

A story is going the round that the late King Edward was never hoodwinked by Ferdinand of Bulgaria, whose abdication in favour of his nephew of a son is officially announced. One morning, while his Majesty (then Prince of Wales) was taking a glass of water, at one of the Continental Spas, King Edward, who had just been elected King, chanced to pass. "There," said the Prince, "is one of the most ambitious men in Europe—and he is dangerously clever." Ferdinand's ambition was to become Tsar of the Balkan States; but the crown which he had made in Vienna for his proposed coronation never left its casket in Sofia. The Tsar of Russia vetoed the design, and King Edward, as Mr. Garvin christened him, never forgave him.

Approval of Ferdinand's abdication, there is a delightful suggestion in the current issue of the *Saturday Review* that after the war he should be sent to the island of Corfu with "Tino," the ronegado of Greece, the Kaiser, and Karl of Austria, so that the amiable quartette might play auction bridge and abuse one another for the remainder of their lives.

A BIG NEWSPAPER DEAL.

The sale of the United Newspapers Ltd., including the *Daily Chronicle*, *Lloyd's Sunday Newspaper*, and a number of other publications, to Sir Henry Dalglish, M.P., acting for himself and his political and business associates, is the biggest deal in the history of British Press. I understand the price paid is £1,000,000. Whether the policy of the papers will remain unchanged is a matter of speculation; there is reason to think that support will be transferred from Mr. Asquith to the present Prime Minister. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the transaction is that Mr. Robert Donald, editor of the *Chronicle* and *Lloyd's News*, was told nothing about the deal until it was concluded. Although he is managing director of the United Newspapers, as well as editor the whole affair was settled behind his back. In the circumstances it is not surprising that he has resigned both positions.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MR. GOMPERTS ON STRIKES.

PLAIN TALK AT LABOUR
MEETING.

Mr. S. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, addressed a special meeting of delegates of the London Trades Council on September 22nd, claimed that trade unionism had brought about better homes in America for the workers, and explained the system under which the disabled soldier and the descendants of the killed were included under a compensation scheme, differing from the pension principle. In camp and cantonment construction and other such work incidental to the war, they had introduced the eight-hour day and union conditions and wages. They had also agreed on the declaration that during the war there ought not to be any strikes or lock-outs, and that women should receive men's pay for doing similar work. He referred to the omnibus conductors' and policemen's strikes, and said he had seen and heard of others. He would not criticize; he would merely draw attention to them, and to the fact that in England they had a law making such strikes illegal. In the United States they had defeated every proposition to make strikes illegal, with the result that the people were giving voluntary service.

As to this being a war of capitalists, he asked if the murdered cooks, waiters, and seamen of the *Lusitania* were capitalists. This was a war vital to the interests and rights of the mass of the people, and in which all democratic interests were involved, this was that war. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gompers reminded the meeting of the proposal for the reduction of the Fleet and for disarmament before the war, which Germany returned with the statement that it was unlawful to deal with it. He further spoke of an International Miners' Conference in 1912 at which the British, Belgian, and French miners proposed that in the event of any war the whole of the miners of those countries should cease work and so stop production. The German representatives said they could not remain in the conference chamber unless that proposal were withdrawn. American labour men had no animus against the labour men of Germany, but, if they stood up to fight, the American fighting democracies, comprising men of every race and language under the sun, must fight, and would do so, though recognizing that German labour was muzzled, forced, bound, and gagged.

NAVAL OFFICER'S HEROISM.

BLAZING AMMUNITION SHIP
EXPLOIT.

The story of an officer's protracted efforts first to flood an ammunition ship which was on fire and then to sink the vessel, while exposed to continued risk of an explosion on board, is told in a recent *London Gazette*, which announces the award of the Albert Medal to Commander Walter Henry Oathrop, Calthrop, R.N., for gallantry in saving life at sea.

The official account of the deed is as follows:—

On the night of April 14th-15th a fire broke out on board the steamship *Proton*, an ammunition ship, at Port Said. Commander Oathrop, informed by telephone that the ship was on fire, immediately proceeded to the scene. The ship had already been abandoned by her crew, and was ablaze in Nos. 1 and 2 holds. The forecastle was also alight, and it was impossible to get down to the fore well deck owing to the heat of the flames.

Knowing that the *Proton* had 240 tons of ammunition on board, Commander Oathrop decided to endeavour to flood the ship, and for this purpose obtained assistance and went down into the engine-room and opened the sea inlet. He also tried to break the main sea valve cover, but was not successful in this.

He accordingly sent for a gun-cotton charge for the purpose of sinking the ship, and warned all ships in the vicinity to get under way. He then returned to the *Proton*, which was now blazing fiercely forward, the sides red-hot as far as the bridge, and the bridge screen all alight. He again boarded her with the first and second engineers and went below, trying to break the doors of the compartments with sledge hammers. After about five minutes this was found to be impossible, and they returned on deck.

By this time a picket boat had arrived with the gun-cotton charge, and it was decided that the ship ought to be sunk as soon as possible. This operation was accordingly carried out. Commander Oathrop's efforts undoubtedly prevented serious loss of life.

PAYERS AND READERS.

The treatment of Mr. Donald is a fair representation of the attitude of the latter-day business-man in transactions where newspapers are concerned. It assumes that the opinion and advice of the editor, to whom the readers of a paper are accustomed to look for guidance, are of no account. It is an attitude which marks the new orientation in journalism. But it does not always pay, which, of course, is another way of saying that the smart business man, successful to a degree in commerce and industry, is apt to "come a cropper" at times over newspaper management. The purchaser of the *Pall Mall Gazette* years ago did not find the subscribers a docile flock of sheep which could be led or driven to fresh fields at the bidding of a millionaire proprietor; and more recently there has been the case of the *Standard*, which went under altogether. Sir Henry Dalglish's control of the new property will be watched with special interest, for he already controls papers so divergent in politics and outlook upon life as the *Pall Mall* and *Reynolds's Sunday Newspaper*. His ambition is to rival Lord Northcliffe as a great Press magnate.—H.B.

PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE OF
EXTRATERRITORIALITY IN CHINA.IS THERE ROOM FOR
IMPROVEMENT?[BY CHARLES DENBY, FORMERLY U.S. CONSUL
GENERAL AT SHANGHAI.]

For as old a China hand as the writer to pen anything about extraterritoriality in China and its possible improvement is a very delicate task. It is necessary to begin with the statement that the writer does not purpose to suggest the abolition of extraterritoriality or the reduction in any way of its efficacy for the protection of foreign residents and foreign business. Extraterritoriality is, however, one of the prominent phenomena of the relations between China and the foreign powers, and it, like every other item of such relations, may be the subject of criticism with a view to seeing how far it fits our present conditions: how far, if at all, it has departed from the expectations of the first treaty negotiators.

There is much in extraterritorial practice in China which is misunderstood. The Chinese labor under an impression, to which expression is occasionally given, that the system of extraterritoriality was imposed upon them by superior foreign knowledge and power for the purpose of securing some superior status for subjects of foreign powers in this country. Nothing could be further from the truth. In the first place, extraterritoriality is not a novel feature of international relations. In some form or another it has existed for hundreds of years. It is, in fact, a feature of some of the heretofore most cherished doctrines of international law, the doctrine of allegiance, for instance, in which the individual took with him wherever he went the binding tie of allegiance to his sovereign and with this the reciprocal obligation of the sovereign to protect his subject. Extraterritoriality was a familiar feature of the laws of the Venetian Republic, which provided that their citizens should carry with them in their relations with adjacent countries the protection of Venetian nationality and Venetian law. It is a familiar feature of Chinese administration itself. The Buddhist clergy enjoy to this day wherever they may go the right to appeal to certain tribunals and to be tried under certain statutory regulations.

The allegation that extraterritoriality was imposed upon China against her will or without her sufficient knowledge cannot be maintained. We read in such works as B. Wells Williams, "Middle Kingdom,"

"that much against their will the people of China had been forced into political relations with foreign powers who had created in China an *imperium in imperio*. The rulers of China," he says, "ignorant of the meaning of the principles of extraterritoriality, were tied down to observe them and found themselves within a few years humbled before those of their own subjects who had begun to look to foreigners for protection."

And in the work of Dr. T'yang, "Treaty Obligations between China and Other States," we find similar sentiments.

We have, however, the testimony of the writer of the Life of Sir Harry Parkes (Vol. II, page 314) that the demand for extraterritoriality from the Chinese was no novelty nor was it objected to in any respect, nor was it regarded as a concession to the foreign powers. In fact, we who have lived in China long enough to know the people know perfectly well that had the foreign powers wished to place their subjects under the laws of China when they made the first treaties with China this proposition would not have been entertained.

In this connection there arises an interesting inquiry. What would have been the condition to-day had we placed our people in China under Chinese law and had we compelled the Chinese to so modify their laws as to make foreign residence thereunder in this country possible. It is probable that our progress would have been very great. It is even possible to imagine we would have made such improvements in Chinese jurisprudence as to be a blessing to the people themselves and to have removed the barrier which now exists between the foreigner and the Chinese.

There is another feature of extraterritoriality which is misunderstood. Residents in China, who have no opinion to give much thought to these things are inclined to have an exaggerated regard for the extraterritorial provisions of the treaties as the basis of protection in their business and social relations. It is certain, however, when the extraterritorial provisions were placed in the Treaty of 1844 between the United States and China, the first treaty in which extraterritoriality was distinctly postulated, that the American negotiators as well as the Chinese had no suspicion of the extent to which this provision was to go. They did not regard China then as they do now as a possible place of permanent residence for foreigners; as a country of enormously increasing commercial development; as a country in which under extraterritoriality we were to find ourselves hampered at every turn. And it is this feature of extraterritoriality which is the main purpose of this article.

What do we find to-day? The merchant who regarded the treaty port as his asylum and the extraterritorial jurisdiction of his Government as his shield now finds himself no longer content to remain in the treaty port and to do business through his compradore. His business extends to the confines of the country; he becomes daily more directly in touch with the market throughout a

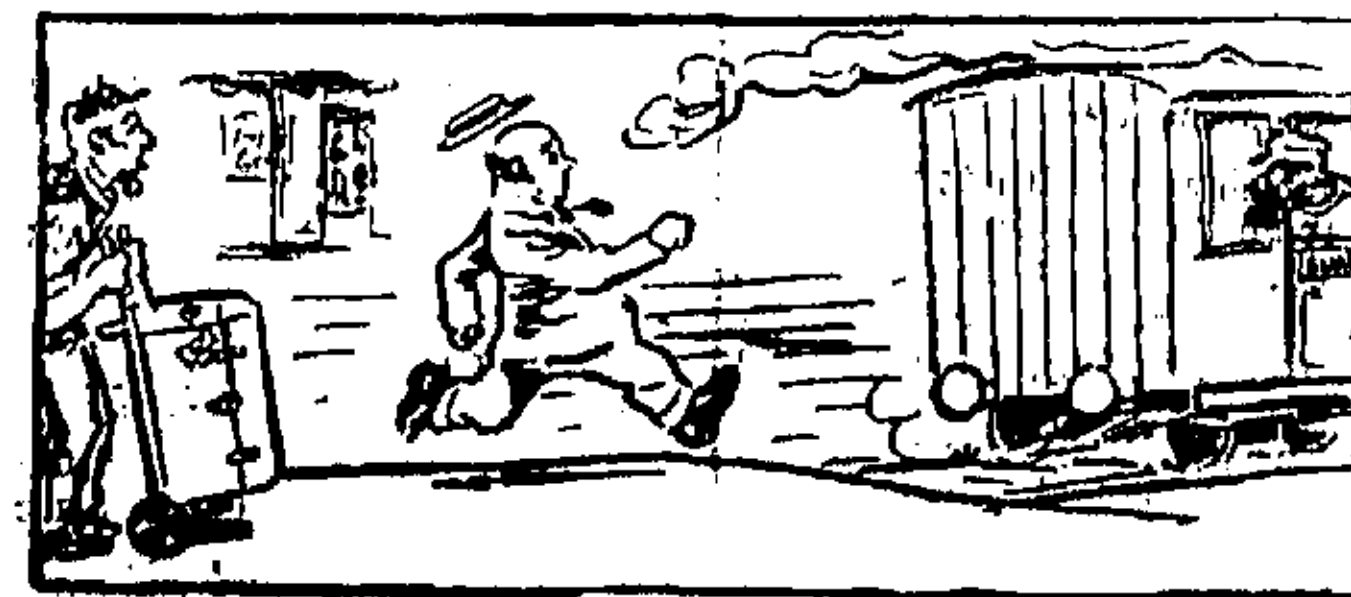
continent. His representatives travel everywhere taking with them the protection of extraterritoriality but far removed from any tribunal which could apply the same. The missionary has entirely outgrown extraterritoriality; his mission stations are numerous, his consuls are few. In many cases he can neither sue nor be sued in treaty form without a voyage of great distance to some consular post. In return we find that he has the right to acquire property everywhere; he travels everywhere. His protection is as efficacious as though the Consul accompanied him. This movement is bound to extend. We are bound to feel more and more as time goes by that our extraterritoriality and our treaty ports are handicaps which we carry around with us. We are going to feel more and more that if we could get in direct touch with these markets we could afford not to sacrifice but to materially modify the practice of our extraterritoriality. It is stated even to-day that there are subjects of a certain power who regard with satisfaction these bonds which we still carry and who themselves overlap them and do business in the field outside of the barriers behind which we willingly remain. (See page 351 of Putnam Weale's "The Fight for the Republic in China.")

But this is not to suggest that we abolish extraterritoriality and waive the protection of our Consular Courts. Is there not another way? Can we not keep the principle of extraterritoriality and modify its practice as to give us greater liberty and to maintain at the same time the fullest protection. The trouble with Consular courts is this: There are a number of different tribunals, one for every treaty power; the American appears as defendant in the American court, the British as defendant in the British Court, the Dane, French and others likewise. We have then a great variety of codes applying in the same country. We create no possibility for the development of a legal procedure in which a judicial decision will have validity as a precedent except in the particular court in which it is pronounced. We have in our treaties (Treaty of 1903, Article XV) stipulated that when China shows herself able to provide a system which can replace extraterritoriality we will abolish our Consular Courts, but we state no time nor day nor do we in fact contemplate any time in which this may be done. We have tied down China's judicial development to an uncertain epoch which we, really, do not contemplate as a possible achievement. It would be entirely possible to establish a code of laws controlling the legal relations of foreigners and Chinese so that independent foreign consular courts would disappear and that a tribunal created by China in co-operation with all the treaty powers could take the place of foreign consular tribunals throughout the country. It would be possible with intelligent co-operation on the part of the foreign powers to build up a judiciary in China which could handle all the cases of the various foreign subjects with as great a certainty of justice as they are handled by the Consular Courts to-day.

It is not necessary to go into the details as to how this could be done. In general we could encourage China to make a code applicable to foreign relations with the Chinese; to create tribunals with foreign relations with the Chinese; to create tribunals with foreign co-operation to assist in carrying out this code; to put this system on trial for a sufficient number of years to assure that justice was being done under the supervision of the consular authorities before relinquishing extraterritorial rights. In some such way as this we could hope to establish a code adopted to our relations with the Chinese, and to train judges and magistrates capable of enforcing the same. And here occurs one thought—how can we hope that China will learn anything of the control of foreigners in judicial matters without the practice? What happens to-day is, for example, that a merchant contracts for cotton goods from a British merchant. Some dispute arises which must be settled by a British decision and it is settled by a British Court. The next year the same merchant contracts for cotton goods from a merchant of another nationality. The same dispute arises as to the interpretation of the contract. The Chinese says "Well, I am sure of my stand because I had a law-suit with a British merchant last year and the Court decided in my favor." He may act on this presumption and on the matter coming up again before a court of another nationality he may find the decision of the court entirely different.

It is evident that with a variety of courts functioning under a variety of codes no one can tell exactly where he stands under a judicial decision rendered in a particular court. In fact a decision far from clearing up a commercial problem may only further confuse it. The question of sentiment comes in also in this matter. In the American treaty of 1903 it is provided that we will abolish extraterritoriality on certain terms therein indicated. We have done nothing whatever to bring about the condition which will enable us to abolish extraterritoriality. Are we, therefore, to assume the attitude that we will do nothing until we are forced to? Are we in effect to say to China that we are prepared to withdraw our consular jurisdiction but we are only going to do so when she is ready to force us and not when reason dictates? Are we in fact to say to China: "We have abolished extraterritoriality in Japan when Japan became strong enough to prevail upon us to do so. But to the arrival of might we are prepared to listen but not to the 'rule of equity'!"—The *Far Eastern Review*.

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[2778]

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

December 14th

Polypheus, British str., 3,061 tons, Capt. Holman, from Singapore, with a general cargo.
Ryo Maru, Japanese str., 718 tons, Capt. Yokosaka, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal.
Tungus, Russian str., 281 tons, Capt. Kramaleff, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.
Uraga Maru, Japanese str., 1,287 tons, Capt. Sakai, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal.
Verdun, French str., 174 tons, Capt. Perron, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo.

December 15th

Brisbane, British str., 716 tons, Capt. McLellan, from Haiphong, with a cargo of rice.
Shang Hai, Chinese str., 1,034 tons, Capt. Wall, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.
Shan Shing, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. Kace, from Macao, with a general cargo.
Stentor, British str., 4,308 tons, Capt. Coster, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.
Sugany, British str., 1,599 tons, Capt. Gibbs, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.
Wing Hong, Chinese str., 264 tons, Capt. Calves, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo.

December 16th

Chuen On, Chinese str., 234 tons, Capt. Jorge, from Hoilow, with a general cargo.
Joshin Maru, Japanese str., 6,024 tons, Capt. Hirato, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal.
Am. Hs., Chinese str., 816 tons, Capt. Kalmia, from Haiphong, with a cargo of rice.
Shun Chong, British str., 838 tons, Capt. Parkinson, from Wakamatsu, with a cargo of coal.
Fuen Sang, British str., 1,125 tons, Capt. Wheeler, from Manila, with a general cargo.

CLEARANCES

December 14th

Borneo Maru, for Kobe
Chofu Maru, for Hongkong
Ryo Maru, for Keelung
Kong Yau, for Haiphong
Kwang Lee, for Shanghai
Kwang Tai, for Kwong Chow Wan
Kung Maru, for Keelung
Saku Maru, for Canton
Sui Kai, for Whampoa
Tungus, for Haiphong
Uraga Maru, for Hongkong
Wu Sun, for Kwong Chow Wan
Yung Shin, for Saigon

December 16th

Europe Maru, for Kobe
Haido, for Haiphong
Hui Chow, for Canton
Huan Chang, for Saigon
Kwang Tai, for Shanghai
Sakura Maru, for Kobe
Sapporo Maru, for Soerabaya
Shing King, for Canton
Shun Shing, for Kwong Chow Wan
Sui Yung, for Canton
Tamon Maru, for Yokohama
Verdun, for Haiphong

PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS

Per s.s. *Yuen Sang*, from Manila, Dec. 16th: Messrs. E. Bitas, H. J. Clark, A. E. Panto, G. C. Chilian, C. R. Orick, Shank, E. Panto, W. S. Grey and Mr. and Mrs. Granby.
 Per s.s. *Joshin Maru*, from Keelung, Dec. 16th: Mr. H. G. Lee.

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SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's

2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
MARSEILLES	GANGES MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
MARSEILLES & LONDON via S'PORE, PENANG & Cebu	NORR	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd Feb.
LONDON via S'PORE, PENANG & Cebu	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 11 A.M.
AN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, do	SHIRYO MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 18th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, do	BILIRON	Am. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 22nd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI JAPAN & Cebu	VEREZUELA	Am. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	PAIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 21st inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN & Cebu	NARUKO	Am. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	PAIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 24th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SHATTLE via SHANGHAI, do	MONTAGLO	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LTD.	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	PUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 11 A.M.
VAL PARAIRO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO	TAMGO MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINKANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SUTSU NO	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	KAIPOK	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	WINGKONG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	NEER	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	About 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	TAISANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 24th inst., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SINGAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	DILWARA	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 29th inst.
SHANGHAI	BUIGHO	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst., at Noon.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	SOSSU MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at 8 A.M.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	JOSEPH MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	On 19th inst., at 10 A.M.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 1 P.M.
SWATOW & AMOY & KOCHOW	LUCBOV	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	To-morrow, at 9 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	HAIBO	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	On 24th inst., at 1 P.M.
SWATOW & AMOY	WYN CLOON	Dut. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	About 18th inst.
SWATOW, BELEWAN-DELI & PENANG	PAI-AWAN	Am. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	LOXLEY & Co.	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	YUENANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	To-morrow at 8 A.M.
MANILA	TAKSANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	About 18th inst.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	NIAM	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LTD.	About 23rd inst.
SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & CALCUTTA	KEY WAREWICK	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 28th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE	KEY WAREWICK	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	Beginning of Jan.
BOMBAY, COLOMBO via SINGAPORE	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	THUNNIN MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 25th inst.
MACASSAR	TJIAWONG	Dut. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	To-day, at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KWAISANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 29th inst., at Noon.
BATAVIA	TSURO MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 30th inst.
BATAVIA	TSURO MARU	Dut. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 30th inst.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

MARSEILLES and LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID.

Next Sailing S.S. "NORR" about 23rd February, 1919.
 S.S. "NOVARA" about 9th March, 1919.

SHANGHAI.

Next Sailing S.S. "DILWARA" about 29th December.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.
 Next Sailing about

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.
 Next Sailing S.S. "DILWARA" about 10th January.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to
 P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STRAITS & CALCUTTA "KWAISANG" Tues., 17th Dec. Noon.
 HAIPHONG via HOIHOW "TAKSANG" Wed., 18th Dec. 6 a.m.
 MANILA "YUENANG" Fri., 20th Dec. 3 p.m.
 SHANGHAI "WINGKONG" Sun., 22nd Dec. 11 a.m.
 SHANGHAI "TAISANG" Tues., 24th Dec. 11 a.m.
 MANILA "LOONGKANG" Fri., 27th Dec. 3 p.m.
 SINGAPORE "VAN WAREWICK" Sat., 28th Dec. 3 p.m.
 CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITIM." Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAREWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoilow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Datu.

TIENSTIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to
 JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

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OCEAN SERVICES

LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE.

CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

Sailings from Hongkong for Vancouver via Usual Ports of Call.

Subject to change without notice.

"MONTEAGLE" 24th December, 1918.
 "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 22nd January, 1919.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.

Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

Dominion Express Company's Travellers' Cheques issued, a safe and convenient way of carrying funds.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings, and rates of accommodation, also information as to all overland routes in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to
 F. D. SUTHERLAND,
 General Agent, Passenger Dept.
 Phone 765.
 HONGKONG.
 1467

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

INCORPORATED IN JAPAN.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

STEAMSHIP OWNERS, BROKERS FOR THE SALE, PURCHASE, CONSTRUCTION AND CHARTERING OF STEAMERS, MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS ETC.

COAL MINE OWNERS ALSO BUNKER COAL CONTRACTORS.

BEST JAPANESE COAL ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

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(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched on January 13th, 1919, to

SWATOW, BELEWAN-DELI and PENANG

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon-passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:—

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Agents.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 16th, at 12.07.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok, Indo-China and Manila. Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately at the majority of reporting stations; the anti-cyclone having moved eastward. The monsoon will continue to blow freshly over the Formosa Channel and the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 101.58 inches, against an average of 87.54 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.
 Hongkong to Gap Rock (N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, occasional rain.
 Formosa Channel (The same as No. 1.
 South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook (The same as No. 1.
 South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan (The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

DECEMBER 16TH, A.M.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a. 30 25	31	94	—	0	b	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iohang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	30.21	48	100	W	3	c
Gutzlaff	—	30.22	50	100	W	4	r
Sharp Peak	—	—	68	83	W	1	c
Amoy	—	30.06	62	83	W	2	o
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	6 a. 30 04	64	94	KNW	2	b	—
Taihu	—	30.02	61	—	—	—	—
Tainan	—	30.01	66	—	W	4	o
Koshun	—	29.99	73	—	KNW	2	o
Pessadores	—	30.04	64	—	KNW	3	c
Canton	6 a. 30.03	64	100	KNW	3	c	—
Hongkong	—	30.01	64	92	E	5	cd
Gap Rock	—	29.98	—	—	KNW	4	o
Macao	—	30.08	64	94	KNW	4	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haihow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape St. James	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aparri	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legaspi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teloloan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luayan	6 a. 29 78	78	91	SW	4	o	—

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DE AGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, sailing at MAURITIUS on route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option Subject to change without notice.

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THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 17th Dec. Noon.
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 18th Dec. 9 A.M.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"HUICHOW"	On 19th Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 19th Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KAIKONG"	On 20th Dec. 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 24th Dec. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Airships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIKONG" ... Capt. A. E. Rodgins ... TUESDAY, 17th Dec. at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 24th Dec. at 1 P.M.
* The Steamship "HAIHONG" will not call Foochow.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

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General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

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The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT.
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about 1918	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NORE	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA	9th March.	13th April.	22nd April.

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co., between ports common to both Companies.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about	Due SINGAPORE about	Due COLOMBO about	Due BOMBAY about
DILWARA	10th January.	15th January.	22nd January.	26th January.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong about

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Steamers and Sailing Dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSMAN & DYKES, at 19 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU 12,410 Tons	Wed. 18th Dec. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU 12,510 Tons	Thurs. 19th Dec. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 Tons	Sun. 22nd Dec. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU 15,980 Tons	Sat. 18th Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SHINCHIKU MARU 7,000 Tons	Tues. 24th Dec.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE	KAGA MARU 12,300 Tons	Thurs. 19th Dec. at 11 A.M.
PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 Tons	Mon. 30th Dec. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU 12,780 Tons	Tues. 31st Dec. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TENSHIN MARU 6,470 Tons	Sat. 4th Jan.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON		

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "YUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† YUSHIMI MARU ... Wed. 18th Dec. at 11 A.M.
† KASHIMA MARU ... Wed. 25th Dec. at 11 A.M.
† Omitting Manila, Hongkong.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. MORI, Manager.

phone 321 and 326

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	THURS. 19th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan. 1919.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	30th Jan. "
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th Feb. "

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, URU, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARIOA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	Jan., 9th, 1919.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

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TELEPHONE 1274 and 1275.

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FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

From MARSEILLES for SHANGHAI—The S.S. "NERA" will leave on or about Dec. 23rd. "PORTHOS" " " " " Jan. 10th

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION!

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. "GANGES MARU" Saturday, 21st December.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. "KENKON MARU" Beginning of January, 1919.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service. "TSURU MARU" Sunday, 29th Dec. at Noon. * Omitting Batavia and Samarang.

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"ARABIA MARU" Monday, 6th January, 3 P.M.

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For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY. "SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 19th December, 8 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY. "JUSHIN MARU" Thursday, 19th December, at 10 A.M.
"AMAKURA MARU" Sunday, 22nd December, at 10 A.M.

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